

1964

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

11087

essing of economic poisons, which I introduced on April 30, 1964.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**NOTICE OF HEARING OF TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON FRIDAY, MAY 22, AT 8:30 A.M.**

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, in order to expedite action on the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for fiscal year 1965, the Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Subcommittee, which I chair, will hear Postmaster General Gronouski on the Post Office items at 8:30 a.m. on Friday, May 22 in room 1224 of the New Senate Office Building. It has been customary to hear the Treasury items first but Treasury Secretary Dillon is presently out of the country and unable to be present at this time.

**ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED**

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, May 20, 1964, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

**S. 920.** An act to amend sections 303 and 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to provide that the Federal Communications Commission may issue authorizations, but not licenses, for alien amateur radio operators to operate their amateur radio stations in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, provided there is in effect a bilateral agreement between the United States and the alien governments for such operation by U.S. amateurs on a reciprocal basis;

**S. 980.** An act to provide for holding terms of the U.S. District Court for the District of Vermont at Montpelier and St. Johnsbury;

**S. 1594.** An act to approve a contract negotiated with the Newton Water Users' Association, Utah, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes;

**S. 1687.** An act to approve the January 1963 reclassification of land of the Big Flat unit of the Missoula Valley project, Montana, and to authorize the modification of the repayment contract with the Big Flat Irrigation District; and

**S. 2772.** An act to amend the Alaska Omnibus Act.

**ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX**

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. THURMOND:

Editorials on the civil rights bill and the antiprayer decisions, published in the Suncoast News, of St. Petersburg, Fla.

Editorial on importance of extended debate in the U.S. Senate, published in the Dallas Morning News of April 25, 1964.

Article on the civil rights problem, written by Lyle C. Wilson, and published in the Washington Daily News of May 14, 1964.

By Mr. BAYH:

Synopsis of main features of Boy Builders of Bloomington, Ind.

**TWO CENTURIES OF THE HARTFORD COURANT**

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on October 29 of this year the Hartford Cour-

ant will celebrate its 200th birthday. This great newspaper is the oldest in the United States. In terms of continuous publication, it is the second oldest in the world. In a way, the Courant is a living record of American history.

I shall like to add my voice to the many that I know will be extending congratulations to the Courant. No newspaper anywhere is more deserving of the commendations of press and public alike. And none has done more to buttress the traditions of a free people and of a free press.

The story of the Courant, and in particular of its role during the trying days of the American Revolution, appears in the May 9 edition of the Saturday Review. It is told in an article written by the paper's highly respected editor, Mr. Herbert Brucker.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**THE UNFADING NEWSPAPER—TWO CENTURIES OF THE HARTFORD COURANT**  
(By Herbert Brucker)

In recent years we have heard much about the disappearing daily, otherwise the fading American newspaper. Yet some newspapers refuse to fade and disappear. This fall the Hartford Courant will celebrate completion of its second century. Few American institutions, even the U.S. Government, are that old. The Courant had already been published a dozen years by the time it printed the full text of the Declaration of Independence as news. And when the Constitution was adopted in Philadelphia in 1787 that, too, was published as news.

It is true that in this century American newspapers have tended to become monopolies, squeezing out the competition in the process. Therefore their total number has shrunk despite our booming population. In 1910 we were a Nation of only 92 million but had 2,600 daily newspapers. Today we number more than 191 million and are down to 1,761 dailies. But the trend to fewer papers seems to be leveling off. For one thing, even though an occasional metropolitan daily does still fade and disappear, others of weekly or semi-weekly publication turn into dailies. This is especially true in our automobile-age suburbia and exurbia, where community papers are growing lustily.

Then, too, in 1958 Editor & Publisher, the newspaper trade journal, listed all the newspapers it could find that were a century old or more. There were more than 200. By now there must be quite a few more whose hale and hearty old age disputes the theory that the newspaper is on the way out. It seems safe to assume that the printed newspaper, the only medium that can give the citizen an ordered, detailed, nonvanishing account of the news every day, will still be here 200 years hence. No doubt it will be as different from the 1964 newspaper as today's Courant is different from the Courant of colonial times. But each in its own way and age gives the citizen the ordered, written information about the world he lives in, without which our democratic republic cannot live.

As far as we have been able to find out, there is today only one newspaper anywhere in the world that is older than the Courant, and that is Copenhagen's Berlingske Tidende. This was founded in 1749, or 15 years before the Courant's birth on October 29, 1764. There are some British claimants to even greater antiquity, and an occasional one on the Continent. But apparently none has been published from the beginning to this day without interruption, under the

same name, by a continuing management. Indeed, even the Courant missed an occasional number in its early days, as for example a few issues skipped in protest against the Stamp Act. But the publishing firm remained intact and continuous throughout the two centuries, and publication of the paper was never really interrupted in all that time.

It was Thomas Green, a 29-year-old printer from New Haven, who issued No. 00 of the Connecticut Courant in Hartford "At the Heart and Crown, Near the North-Meeting-House." This was a sample issue, which "will on due encouragement be continued every Monday, beginning on Monday, the 19th of November, next." And so it was, except that the second issue came out a week late.

By then Hartford was already a century and a quarter old. It is hard to recapture now, in one's imagination, the appearance of this town of 4,000 on the west bank of an unspoiled Connecticut River. George III was sovereign, in Connecticut as in the other Colonies. But by the time Green got his hand press to producing perhaps a few hundred weekly copies of a four-page paper, about 8½ by 13½ inches, there was already widespread irritation among native-born Americans at Britain's rule from across the sea. Before the paper was a year old, in June 1765, Courant subscribers read about an obstreperous Hartford group, a contingent of the Sons of Liberty, that deposed one Jared Ingersoll, Esq., as he came up from New Haven to take over his duties of receiving the hated stamp tax. He was met outside of town and not only forced to resign his office but "he was then desired to pronounce the words 'liberty' and 'property' three times." After Mr. Ingersoll arrived in Hartford he "again read his resignation in publick, when three huzzahs more were given, and the entire company dispersed without making the least disturbance." The Stamp Act, symbol of taxation without representation, was repealed the next year.

How is it that the Courant—since 1837 the daily Hartford Courant instead of the weekly Connecticut Courant—survived from colonial times to our own?

The answer seems to be that it stuck to being a newspaper instead of giving all to some cause, as did many another paper now defunct. For example, in 1841 Hartford, by then a town of 13,000, supported no less than 13 newspapers of various intervals of publication. Some were devoted to abolition or other special purposes. But the Courant, whether in the 1760's or the 1960's or in between, put its major effort into getting and printing the news as it found it.

Last year the New York Mirror gave up the ghost, though still selling more than 800,000 copies a day and so boasting the second largest circulation in our biggest city. The chief trouble was that the Mirror had been founded on a formula of 10 percent news, 90 percent entertainment.

Thanks to the Courant's continuing loyalty to the news, you can read, in its files, American history as it happened. Of course, in a day in which the horse and the sailing vessel were man's swiftest means of communication, it sometimes took a while to get any event into print. The storming and burning of the Bastille in Paris on July 14, 1789, was news to the Courant's readers when they first read it in the issue of September 21. And the Declaration of Independence, adopted July 4, 1776, was not printed in the Courant until the issue of July 15. Not bad at that, in the day of the horse and the weekly paper.

Sometimes the paper gave just the bare bones of the news, but often it printed colorful detail as well. To be sure, in its pages the pageant of our past is not set into perspective as neatly as in the history books. But you can follow the dramatic events as they happened, from the Boston Tea Party to Yorktown, from Waterloo to Appomattox, and on to World Wars I and II, from the

assassination of President Lincoln to the assassination of President Kennedy, and so on down to what happened yesterday.

By sampling the almost complete files that survive, one can sense, even today, something of what our forebears felt and thought as they passed the milestones in our history. Take for example this account of Paul Revere's ride (note that his name was not mentioned) and of that shot heard round the world. It appeared on page 2 of the 4-page issue No. 541 of May 8, 1775, under a headline that said simply "Worcester, May 3." This source makes one wonder whether it did not originate with the patriot-printer Isaiah Thomas, lately fled to Worcester with his newspaper, the Massachusetts Spy, from a Boston controlled by British redcoats:

"Americans, forever bear in mind the Battle of Lexington, where British troops, unmolested and unprovoked, wantonly, and in a most inhuman manner fired upon and killed a number of our countrymen, then robbed them of their provisions, ransacked, plundered and burnt their houses, nor could the tears of defenseless women, some of whom were in the pains of childbirth, the cries of helpless babes, nor the prayers of old age, confined to beds of sickness, appease their thirst for blood, or divert them from the design of murder and robbery.

"A few days before the battle, the grenadier and light-infantry companies were all drafted from the several regiments in Boston, and put under the command of an officer, and it was observed that most of the transports and other boats were put together, and fitted for immediate service. This maneuver gave rise to a suspicion that some formidable expedition was intended by the soldiery, but what or where the inhabitants could not determine—however, the town watches in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, etc., were ordered to look well to the landing places.

"About 10 o'clock on the night of the 18th of April, the troops in Boston were discovered to be on the move in a very secret manner, and it was found they were embarking in boats (which they privately brought to the place in the evening) at the bottom of the common; expresses set off immediately to alarm the country, that they might be on their guard.

"The body of the troops in the meantime, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, had crossed the river, and landed at Phipps Farm. They immediately, to the number of 1,000, proceeded to Lexington, 6 miles below Concord, with great silence; a company of militia, of about 80 men, mustered near the meetinghouse; the troops came in sight of them just before sunrise; the militia upon seeing the troops began to disperse; the troops then set out upon the run, hallooing and huzzaing, and coming within a few rods of them, the commanding officer accosted the militia in the words to this effect, 'Disperse you damn'd rebels!—damn you disperse.' Upon which the troops again huzzaed, and immediately one or two officers discharged their pistols, which were instantly followed by the firing of four or five of the soldiers, and then there seemed to be a general discharge from the whole body; it is to be noticed, they fired upon our people as they were dispersing, agreeable to their command, and that we did not even return the fire. Eight of our men were killed and nine wounded.

"Another party of the troops took possession of the Northbridge. About 150 provincials who mustered upon the alarm, coming toward the bridge, the troops fired upon them without ceremony, and killed two upon the spot. Thus did the troops of Britain's king fire first at two several times upon his loyal American subjects, and put a period to 10 lives before one gun was fired upon them. Our people then returned the fire,

and obliged the troops to retreat, who were soon joined by their other parties, but finding they were still pursued, the whole body retreated back to Lexington, both provincials and troops firing as they went.

"The enemy having halted above an hour at Lexington, found it necessary to make a second retreat, carrying with them many of their dead and wounded. They continued their retreat from Lexington to Charlestown with great precipitation; our people continued the pursuit, firing till they got to Charlestown Neck (which they reached a little after sunset), over which the enemy passed, proceeded up Bunker's Hill, and the next day went into Boston under the protection of the Somerset man-of-war of 64 guns."

When later the British took New York, the *Courant* became important to the Revolutionary cause throughout the Colonies. According to Isaiah Thomas, who in 1810 wrote a history of printing in America, the *Courant* of that time had a circulation "equal to, if not greater, than that of any other paper printed on the continent." After the revolution the *Courant* acquired Noah Webster, a local boy who later wrote the famous speller and dictionary, as a contributor. Another staffer was Oliver Ellsworth, whose Connecticut Compromise had made possible the Constitution, who put the words "United States" into the Constitution, and who was later a Senator and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In his retirement Ellsworth wrote for the *Courant* what would now be called a farm column.

How do we know that the *Courant* is the country's oldest paper? When you get into it, this seemingly simple question becomes complex. That is why the *Courant* calls itself the oldest newspaper of continuous publication in America. Other claimants either haven't published continuously, or else not as long. And there are other qualifications. For example, some of the encyclopedias credit the *Alexandria Gazette* in Virginia, across the river from Washington, with being the "oldest daily in America." Perhaps it is, because the *Alexandria Daily Gazette* was launched in 1808 while, as noted, the *Courant* did not start its daily until 1837. But the *Courant* is a daily, and older than the *Gazette*.

Then there was the *Newport Mercury*, founded in 1758. It survives today as the *Newport Mercury and Weekly News*, a supplement of Rhode Island's daily *Newport News*, which was not founded until 1846.

Until 1942 there used to be, in Portsmouth, N.H., a *New Hampshire Gazette* that dated from 1758. But it survives today only as the title of the weekly picture supplement of the *Portsmouth Herald*, a youngster dating from 1884. There is also the *Annapolis Gazette*, which sometimes claims antiquity. But it was founded in 1809 as the *Maryland Republican* and did not take the name *Maryland Gazette* until 1922. You could start a new paper in Boston today, call it *Publick Occurrences*, and then boast that you had the oldest paper in the United States, founded September 25, 1690. But *Publick Occurrences*, our first newspaper, died with that first issue of almost three centuries ago. It was suppressed by Governor and Council for daring to appear without "license first attained."

Finally there is the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, which last year began calling itself the oldest daily newspaper in the United States. If you pick up the *Sunday Courant* today, you will find on its editorial page quotations from its own issues of 50, 100, 150, and 175 years ago. Soon there will be items from two centuries ago. You won't find anything like that in the *Inquirer*—because there was no *Inquirer* until 1829. Its recent claims to antiquity rest on a series of mergers with earlier papers. The *Courant* rests its case with the historian of American journalism,

Frank Luther Mott, who wrote me in 1950: "Everything considered, it looks to me as though the *Hartford Courant* has the best claim to priority."

Though the United States still qualifies as a young country, one gets a sense of ancient times from poring over the *Courant's* old issues. It isn't only the news and comment that conveys this—and in earlier days it was hard to tell where news left off and comment began. Advertising, which goes back to the beginning, is also interesting. Take this one from the *Courant* of March 14, 1796. It was one of two inserted by a gentleman farmer from Philadelphia. His name was George Washington, and he was at the time President of the United States. He offered the following:

"To be let, and possession given in autumn. The farms appertaining to the Mount Vernon estate, in Virginia; four in number; adjoining the Mansion house farm. Leases will be given for the term of 14 years to real farmers of good reputation."

The farms were described in detail over one and a half columns.

Sometimes, too, the early *Courant* did not forget that while it must publish news first of all, people like to be entertained. So there appeared in every issue a variety of items. Take, for example, the following, printed under the heading "Legislative Anecdote" in the issue published November 20, 1876:

"A member of a certain honorable house, who from accustoming himself to take a nap after dinner when at home, could not dispense with the custom even when attending to give laws to a mighty people. \* \* \* A day was assigned for the second reading of a lumber act, which, as it interested him, our sleeper requested his friend who sat next to him, that \* \* \* if the bill was discussed when he was asleep he would wake him—this friend promised—but, happening to go out for a few minutes, the bill was called for, and after a little debate was committed. Immediately the bill for preventing fornication was brought on—this occasioned some debate, the sleeper's friend returned, and finding the lumber bill was dismissed, thought he would indulge his friend in his nap; however, as luck would have it, he accidentally trod on the toe of this votary of Morpheus, who supposed it a signal for his waking, immediately awoke, rubbed his eyes, and finding that there was a pause in the debate, rose, and addressed the speaker as follows: Sir, I wish to speak a few words on the bill now in question—it affects, Mr. Speaker, my constituents very much—for above half our town get their living by it."

And some people take exception to the kind of thing the *Courant* prints today.

#### CUBAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, today, May 20, we celebrate Cuban Independence Day.

It is a day dear to the hearts of all Cubans, and dear to the hearts of all the freedom-loving citizens of the Americas.

There is no people in the world that knows the meaning and value of freedom better than the Cuban people. For freedom was not handed to them on a platter, it was not yielded to them in a final gesture of generosity by a reformed imperialist ruler. The Cuban people achieved their freedom from Spanish imperial rule only after a half-century of sacrifice and struggle, a half-century which witnessed two major wars for independence, the so-called Ten Years War and the final War of Liberation.

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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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When I met Howard Zahniser in the early fifties, we were engaged in a gigantic struggle between powerful political and economic forces. The plans for the invasion of Dinosaur National Monument were included in the plans for the Upper Colorado River storage project—their aim was to flood forever Echo Park in that monument.

As a true lover of the outdoors, as a real champion of our national parks and monuments, Howard Zahniser joined me in that fight. It meant long hours and hard work, but that was of little concern to the great battler. I feel certain that those of us who believe in the inviolability of our national parks and monuments would not have been successful without the legwork and writings of Howard Zahniser.

After we had won the Echo Park battle and the park system was saved, "Zahnie" came to my office and we had a long discussion about a matter that was near and dear to his heart, "The Wilderness."

"Zahnie" was disturbed because after careful research he determined that the wilderness areas in this country, by whatever means they had been called, were not protected by any laws, but by executive orders issued by various Secretaries of the Agriculture down through the years could be changed by another Secretary just as easily as they had been established.

After many revisions, I introduced the first wilderness bill in the House of Representatives. At the same time, Senator HUMPHREY of Minnesota introduced a companion bill in the Senate.

Our initial bills were met with violent opposition and some compromises and changes were made. Progress was slow, but Howard Zahniser was patient—ever believing, ever knowing that eventually, as in all great controversies, right will prevail. He knew that someday his Congress would pass a wilderness bill.

Howard Zahniser knew he had a serious heart condition, but he also knew that he had a great challenge. He therefore paced himself so that he would be able to do all that was necessary for the passage of wilderness legislation.

Just a day before his untimely passing he told some of his friends that he believed that he would live to see that bill become law.

As I worked with "Zahnie," as I knew him, my respect and admiration for him grew and grew. I realized that I was truly in the company of one of God's great noblemen. My life, and I know the lives of those who worked with Howard Zahniser, is better because of it.

One of his writings which I like, and one which "Zahnie" was particularly fond, is as follows: It appeared in the summer-fall 1957 edition of the "Living Wilderness."

## FOREVER WILD

We who are striving for wilderness preservation are not engaged in a rear-guard action. There are those who tell us that we are, and they include some of our most earnest champions against what Bob Marshall so vividly described as "the tyrannical ambition of civilization to conquer every niche on the whole earth." They say that we can-

not hope to see areas of wilderness last forever, that the best we can do is to slow down the progress of mechanization, road-building, and developments, and preserve as long as possible the benefits of an inevitably disappearing resource. If these valiant followers of Roland winding a gallant horn were right in their vision we should certainly be with them, championing their cause, though apparently lost it might be. But we believe they are wrong, for we see before us a farther vision, a hope for the preservation of wilderness in perpetuity.

We realize only too well civilization's "tyrannical ambition." In fact, we are convinced that civilization is indeed destined to occupy for its own purposes "every niche on the whole earth." But in this very prospect we see an opportunity to establish an enduring program for wilderness preservation. We see in it a recognition of the fact that in the absence of positive action there would eventually be no wilderness left. And in this recognition we see a realization also that in order to preserve wilderness we must act deliberately. It is this realization, accompanied by determination so to act, which gives us our far vision, our high hope, for thus we see wilderness preservation becoming an aspect of our culture. Civilization's ambition can thus encompass wilderness protection, and so sublimated can make preservation its prevailing purpose.

American conservationists today are the vanguard of what surely must become a program in perpetuity. The tenseness of our responsibility and opportunity is in our necessity to fashion wisely a policy and program that will successfully keep the wilderness forever wild. We could miss this opportunity. We could fail. We could be forced to retreat. We could become the rear guard of an inevitably disappearing resource. But we are not that now. It may seem presumptuous for men and women who live only 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 years to dare to undertake a program for perpetuity, but that surely is our challenge. The wilderness that has come to us from the eternity of the past we have the boldness to project into the eternity of the future. As champions of this forward movement we should realize that we are indeed working to fashion the kind of policy and program that will insure now—before it is too late—the preservation of wilderness forever wild. We are working for the future.

On his passing one of the staff members of the Wilderness Society, Kathleen Riordan Starr, wrote this poem:

HOWARD ZAHNISER

(Kathleen Riordan Starr, of the Wilderness Society's staff, May 5, 1964)

I had just learned to pronounce his name when he passed away.

As a stately oak in the wilderness crashes to the forest floor,

So did this man of courage and dedication die, an irrevocable loss to wilderness.

We seedlings in the wild, being imbued with his love of mankind and nature,

Will grow taller and stronger in our loss of mighty oak.

His life gives us new life.

His end is our beginning.

His esthetic values are our values, to hold even dearer at his departure.

His goodness, his beautiful soul, his shining ideals carry all of us onward and forward

To help insure to public trust the unspoiled beauties of the virgin lands he so dearly loved.

Mr. Speaker, what greater tribute to this "apostle of the wilderness" could there be than to have the Congress this year pass Howard Zahniser's dream legislation—a wilderness bill?

(Mr. FOREMAN (at the request of Mr. HARVEY of Michigan) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. FOREMAN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

## OPERATION OF AMATEUR RADIOS

(Mr. FRASER (at the request of Mr. ROGERS of Texas) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I support the bill currently under consideration, S. 920, because it is a fine example of an international exchange program at the local level.

S. 920 would enable the United States to conclude reciprocal agreements for authorizing the operation of amateur radios. This would permit U.S. amateur operators to operate in foreign countries.

The lack of this authority at the present time undoubtedly works to the disadvantage of American radio operators. And I am sure that it also leads to international misunderstanding and ill will.

I believe that the security provisions of the bill are sound and will adequately safeguard our national interests. For this reason I can see no reason why this bill should not be approved.

As a former "ham" radio operator, I take added interest in this proposal. I know how beneficial this legislation can be for the thousands of Americans who enjoy this interesting and most worthwhile hobby.

## SMALL BUSINESS SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOUNDATION STUDY COM-MENDED

(Mr. EVINS (at the request of Mr. ROGERS of Texas) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, House Small Business Subcommittee No. 1—the Subcommittee on Foundations, under the chairmanship of our distinguished colleague, Congressman WRIGHT PATMAN—is continuing its investigation and study of small business problems associated with the operations of the hundreds of tax-exempt foundations operating in this country.

Information thus far developed by this subcommittee has proved to be of great interest to many Members of the Congress, various Government agencies, colleges, universities, teachers, and professional men, as well as the owners of thousands of small businesses and the public generally.

Almost daily our committee receives communications from the public commending the committee for its work and expressing appreciation for the information made available through reports of this subcommittee.

In this connection, I ask unanimous consent that a representative number of these letters be reprinted in the body of

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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

May 18

the RECORD. Twenty-five of these commendatory letters follow:

Hon. JOE L. EVINS,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Many thanks for the three reports you mailed to me pertaining to the select committee's study of "Tax Exempt Foundations, etc."

As a member of the committee I wish to state that you as well as other members of same are doing a splendid service for the people of this country and by all means should be given more publicity by the press, TV and radio in regards to this matter.

Very truly yours,

R.C.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Hon. JOE L. EVINS,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. EVINS: Your work on these tax exempt foundations is very good. I showed it to a lawyer friend of mine and he was completely amazed. To try and bring about some fair resolution of the problem will take time and work; however, I can sincerely and honestly promise you that you have had unknown and unseen helpers for some time. In the very near future the results of your efforts will bear fruit.

Very sincerely yours,

H.B.

CAMPBELL, CALIF.

Hon. JOE L. EVINS,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN EVINS: Thank you so very much for mailing to me the third installment, "Tax Exempt Foundations and Charitable Trusts: Their Impact on Our Economy." I received this valued document today—I have just merely run through it so far. I shall before our meeting April 24, 1964, check it closely.

You people are doing an expert and wonderful job. We are grateful to you. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

T.B.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Hon. JOE L. EVINS,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. EVINS: I am grateful to you for sending me the third installment of the subcommittee's report to the Small Business Committee, on "Tax Exempt Foundations and Charitable Trusts."

This will prove of great interest to me. I especially am interested in knowing more about the proposed tax exempt foundation of the Du Pont Florida fortune.

Where there is immense wealth which consequents heavy estate taxes and all this is avoided by setting up a charitable foundation with the control of the assets still remaining intact, this is simply causing the Federal Government a huge loss of income each year, and in addition we have activities by these tax exempt foundations that are not in the public interest.

Yours very truly,

J. K.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

The Hon. JOE L. EVINS,  
Select Committee on Small Business,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. EVINS: Thank you for sending the interim report of December 31, 1962, on "Tax-Exempt Foundations and Charitable Trusts: Their Impact on Our Economy".

The worthwhile work your Committee has done throws a spotlight on the use of charitable foundations and their misuse as well.

That your work and the Committee's are valuable seem very certain to me, and I do want to thank you, Congressman EVINS.

C. K.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hon. JOE L. EVINS,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. EVINS: I do want to let you know I really appreciated the Committee books on tax exempt foundations. I believe this is a worthwhile investigation and should be continued. You can bet these books will reach many others here.

Sincerely,

L. L.

RAVENSDALE, WASH.

Mr. JOE L. EVINS,  
Chairman, Select Committee on Small Business,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. EVINS: Thank you for your recent mailing of the second installment report on tax-exempt foundations. I have always been very interested in the subject and particularly in the competitive nature of some of the foundations in the field of private enterprise. For example, I find it unbelievable that the Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif., could obtain all its revenues from the Government, yet be in direct competition with taxpaying businesses for research and development. My disbelief is heightened by recognition of the fact that this corporation has failed for several years to file the required schedules which the Internal Revenue Department has directed them and all other foundations to supply.

My concern over the tax-exempt foundations is not such that I wish to urge their elimination, but rather that they obey the laws as enacted by the Congress. In addition, possibly their life should be limited to a fixed number of years such as 40 or 50. Such a move, in my opinion, would prevent the distortion of the original purposes for which many foundations were founded.

Yours very truly,

H.H.

DALLAS, TEX.

The Honorable JOE L. EVINS,  
Select Committee on Small Business.

DEAR SIR: The studies on tax-exempt foundations of the 87th and 88th Congresses came this week in answer to my request from Chairman PATMAN. I find them very enlightening and thank you for sending them.

It certainly seems some legislation should be put through to curtail the abuses brought out in the studies. If a person like myself were to try any such methods, I would be in jail before tomorrow morning.

Yours truly,

J.G.

RICHMOND, VA.

Hon. JOE L. EVINS,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. EVINS: This report on tax exempt foundations is a very effective piece of work and you deserve great credit for putting it through.

Very truly yours,

D.S.

NEW YORK CITY.

Hon. JOE L. EVINS,  
Select Committee on Small Business,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We appreciate receiving your recent mailing of the chairman's "Report on Tax-Exempt Foundations," dated December 31, 1962, also the previous mailing of the report of October 18, 1963. We are requesting extra copies of the 1962 report from the

Government Printing Office for distribution to our friends and business associates.

May we suggest that you mail a brief summary of every report to all of your constituents. If this information would be widely distributed among the taxpayers periodically, we believe it would provide voter support to eliminate the tax-free status of all foundations.

We do not wish to prevent wealthy people from donating to charity but we believe they should be required to pay taxes like the rest of us do and not be permitted to use their tax-exempt money to compete with our legitimate business enterprises.

Yours very truly,

J.H.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Hon. JOE L. EVINS,  
U.S. Congress,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN EVINS: Many thanks for the copy of "Tax-Exempt Foundations."

The report was an eye opener and I sincerely hope that you and Senator PATMAN will succeed in having a law passed that will prevent so much swindling of the small folks whose income cannot be hidden from the IRS.

Thanks again.

Cordially yours,

S.B.

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

The Honorable JOE L. EVINS,  
Member of Congress, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN EVINS: Thank you for sending the two reports on "Tax-Exempt Foundations and Charitable Trusts."

The need for rectification of the abuses exposed therein is immediate.

God bless your committee and you.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Rev. R.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable JOE L. EVINS,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. EVINS: My very sincere thank you and deep appreciation for sending me your committee report, "Tax-Exempt Foundations and Charitable Trust: Their Impact on Our Economy." You sure have done an outstanding service to our Nation—it is a much-needed study and a terrific job done. It is my prayer that Senator EVRS and his committee would consider this report in the tax deduction bill and get a united Congress to act on seeing that these tax-exempt foundations pay their taxes and face the issue that they have misused their tax exemption and such practice is detrimental to our Republic's survival.

Sincerely,

E. H.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: If they are available for distribution, will you please send me a copy of the first installment of your report—"Tax-Exempt Foundations and Charitable Trusts: Their Impact on Our Economy."

I shall be happy to remit the proper charge for the document. Thanking you in advance for your kindness, and I want to especially express my gratitude to you and your committee for the work you have done. It is to be hoped that your work will permeate the consciousness of those who should take note of the apparent erosion of the tax base.

Yours truly,

R.M.

PITTSBURGH, PA.